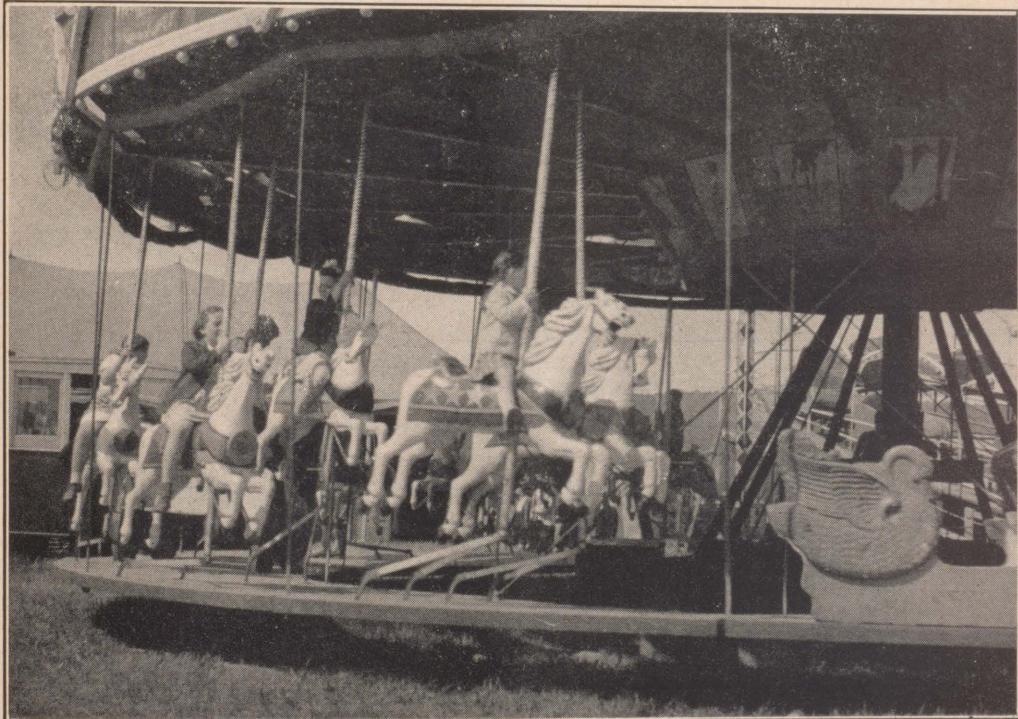
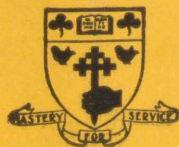


MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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No. 12



AUGUST
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Our Children Don't All Become Farmers

When conversation turns to rural education it usually displays a huge blind spot. The subject is discussed as though all rural children were boys — and boys who would inevitably become farmers. Obviously the results of discussion based on these false premises will be worthless, if not really harmful, to a big proportion of our farm children.

In the first place, few of the girls will actually farm. They may grow up on a farm and later marry farmers; but housekeeping and bringing up a family will be their most important tasks. Besides, the experience of growing up on a farm can provide a girl with much of the knowledge and understanding of farm operations that she will require in later life.

If these facts are ignored, and rural education is swung strongly over toward technical agriculture, it will fail to meet the needs of most of our farm girls. They are the first group that would be injured by such a move — they and their future families.

There is also another point that must be considered. Canada has never got into the rut that forces boys to follow the fathers' vocations. Here youngsters have the opportunity to diverge into whatever line of activity they want — all that is necessary is ability and initiative. Given these qualities in big doses, almost any boy may secure the education and training required to pursue the type of future he favours.

Many a boy who was a misfit on the farm — and whose parents were open-minded enough to see it — has been able to build a happy and useful life elsewhere. And many boys who stayed on the farm because of their parents' insistence would have been further ahead if they had left in their youth. And their families and the country as a whole would have benefitted from the move.

Some of these boys may have lacked the feel — for the soil, for plants and animals and all living things — essential to a first-class farmer. Others' interest may have been killed by parents who were not prepared to answer their questions, or to let their youngsters take any responsibility. The minds of others may have been filled with hopes and dreams of a different sort of life.

They might have been far better off working in a factory, or cutting lumber, or mining coal. Or they might have become capable teachers or artists or doctors. But their weed-grown fields and their scrubby cattle show they are not good farmers. And their obvious lack of interest in farming gives a black eye to everyone connected with agriculture.

No, it is better to provide other outlets for boys not suited to farming, and keep on the land only those who have a chance of getting good returns from it. These potential farmers must have the capacity, in today's highly organized world, to understand the processes of nature, so that they can work with them. They must be able to understand the complicated processes of modern marketing and economic legislation; and they must be ready to work with others in accomplishing worth-while objectives.

This involves considerably more than knowing how to grow and sell crops. It means ability to organize work, to manage diverse operations, to make good use of labour and equipment, and to take a full share in public affairs. Anyone who does not possess these types of ability would probably be further ahead working for somebody who does.

The job of rural education, as for every other type of education, is to prepare boys and girls for life — to help them learn to think and act for themselves, to open their eyes and minds to the world's great possibilities; to teach them the great lessons of the past; and to explain the world we live in today.

Given this type of basic education, any boy or girl can secure the technical information, agricultural or otherwise, necessary for success in later life.

Our Cover Picture

To hardened fair goers (like Editors of agricultural magazines) the Midway has long since lost much of its attraction. But to young folks like those on our cover this month, the rides are the main part of the Fair. The photo was taken at the Lachute Spring Fair this June.

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Success With Rural Youth Clubs

Young people should have a chance to control their own organizations and choose their own activities, says Mr. Hotchkiss, a former secretary of the British Rural Youth Clubs. He lists 10 fundamental needs of young people in rural areas, and tells how leaders and officials can work most effectively to encourage self-development of rural youth.

by J. C. Hotchkiss

ADULTS are frequently inclined to under-estimate the organizing ability of youth. It is necessary to keep in mind the great contribution made by youth during the recent conflict. Their greatest need is possibly for inspiration and guidance. Any attempt to impose activities on them will result in difficulties and limited response. This is especially true if the activities are intended to occupy their leisure time.

Young people are most likely to support an organization which makes provision for a certain measure of self-control, enabling members to contribute toward the success of the organization by mutual co-operation.

Whatever the machinery for organization, it will work efficiently only if the right spirit is there to provide the energy required. In a youth organization the energy and spirit required for success depend upon the enthusiasm and loyalty of each individual member.

In every field of endeavour the need for training has come to the fore. There are three types of training which might well receive the attention of anyone interested in junior club work. They are: 1. Training for club leaders. 2. training for club officials. 3. training for members. Much more will be learned if the three sets of people, each of which has different interests, are not mixed.

The development of rural youth depends largely upon the supply of voluntary leaders. Courses and conferences can do much to ensure that the valuable time they give is used to the best advantage.

Leaders of youth should always keep in mind the fundamental needs of the young people concerned. When considering these, we must not only place emphasis on youth learning how to earn a livelihood, but remember equally the need for youth to learn how to live. In my opinion the following ten points summarize the fundamental needs of rural youth:

1. To learn about nature; the things that live and grow; the soil, the animals and plants, the birds and the trees.
2. To have a sense of reverence for life.
3. To become enquirers after information.
4. To learn how to conduct their own affairs.
5. To learn how to express their views clearly and concisely.
6. To learn how to work and play with others.



Learning what goes on under the surface.

7. To understand the part each of us has to play in the world at large.
8. To have opportunities to develop all their individual capacities.
9. To learn how to use leisure time to best advantage.
10. To learn how to make the best use of experts of all kinds.

Club leaders need to study the movement as a whole, the aims and objectives, the organization of activities, and they would frequently benefit if given opportunities to learn about educational methods, sociology and the psychology of youth. The club leader's main task is undoubtedly that of inspiring the members to take an active interest in their clubs.

Club officials need instruction in their duties and responsibilities. No club of any description can function efficiently without good officials, and training will do much to increase the efficiency of the officials elected by your clubs. Courses of instruction for club officials would bring together young people with similar responsibilities; those concerned would benefit and be stimulated to greater effort by associating with others holding similar positions. Club officials no doubt have their problems, and occasional



Junior club field day at Lennoxville.

opportunities to express their views can result only in beneficial developments in the organization.

Anyone interested in junior club work might well consider the possibilities of organizing courses for members in different subjects, thereby presenting opportunities for serious study by members with special interests. Courses of this description could possibly be organized on a provincial basis, or more locally if desired. The desirability of including items likely to act as incentives to additional activities in the clubs is worth consideration.

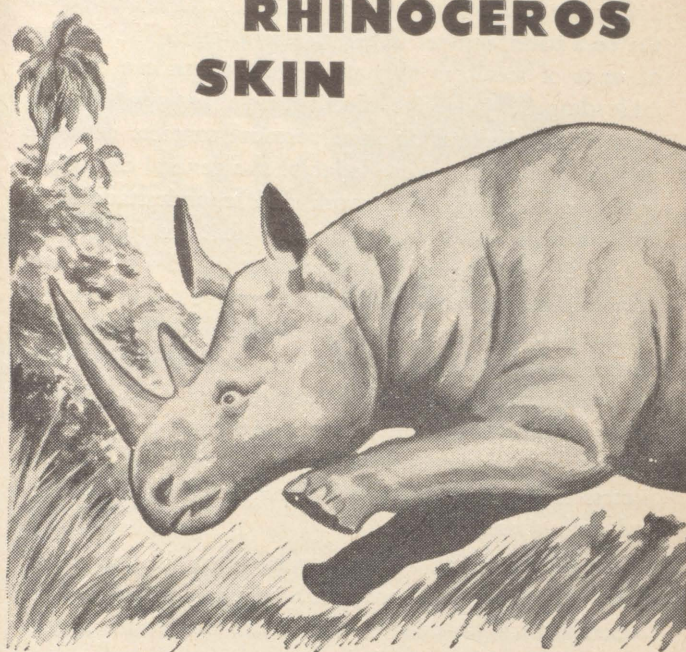
The need for concentration of effort should always be present in the thoughts of people concerned with the development of rural youth. People are frequently much more interested in forming a new organization than in rendering assistance to one already existing, and attempting to do the same work. The task ahead is too great to allow for any duplication of effort. We must strive to obtain the necessary co-operation from all concerned, and through the activities of the clubs supplement rather than duplicate the educational and recreational facilities for rural youth.

Many countries have developed rural youth organizations, many more are now beginning to move in this direction. The tendency for these countries to adopt different names for their organizations does not appear to be of major importance, provided the name selected appeals to the sentiments of the people concerned. All rural youth organizations should foster a love for the land and encourage greater interest in agriculture, thereby inculcating a necessary respect for farmers. Then they will all have a common bond in the land, through which much can be done to create a better understanding among people of different nations.

When transportation is normal once again it may well be possible for rural youth organizations in different countries to give serious consideration to the advantages of reciprocal visits by small groups of members.

With the need for a new world ahead, countries are turning with increased interest to their young people. They have a large part to play in the future; we can do no less than strive to the utmost on their behalf so they

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may have the opportunity to gird themselves for the tasks ahead.

Quality and not quantity should be our aim, for surely the best advertisement is the successful club. The number of units of members of youth organizations can be very misleading. To judge the effectiveness of any youth organization it is essential to have personal contacts with the work of the clubs, a knowledge of the general conditions under which they have to work, and an understanding of the general methods of organization that are followed.

One of the greatest difficulties is to avoid a mushroom growth; it is exceedingly difficult to revive a club that has become defunct. Reasonable care and due preparation are desirable before a club is formed in a community; and the centre of any centre for the formation of a club should depend upon a sufficient number of young people being desirous of becoming members and realizing that the success of the venture depends upon their support, loyalty and enthusiasm.

Young people can always depend upon the support of adults for things that are worth while. Continuation of that support is more likely when there is evidence of self-help. With youth organizations throwing themselves into the task, they can make a great contribution toward increasing the attractiveness of rural life.

Why Do Our Milk Tests Vary?

Why do milk tests vary? How much milk producers and processors would give if they could have one simple answer for that question. The answer is not forthcoming. Certain things we do know, however, and one is that *the percentage of fat in the milk is not constant.*

Nature makes few duplicates. No two blades of grass are exactly alike. The yield of wheat varies from year to year. Oats often vary in weight per bushel. The protein content of hay from the same field changes with the cutting and the same hen will lay eggs of varying sizes. Likewise the percentage of fat in milk fluctuates widely, even in the short space of one week.

The late Professor Anderson of Michigan studied 2,000 seven-day official records and found within the seven-day period that milk from the same cows varied as much as 6 per cent from 3.0 per cent to over 9.0 per cent.

Over one half of the cows—nearly 55 per cent—produced milk which varied in fat from 1.1 per cent to 2.0 per cent. Only slightly over 28 per cent of the cows produced milk which failed to vary in fat content over 1.0 per cent.

During a three-year period the monthly average test from the Michigan State College herd varied more than 2.5 per cent, from a high in December and January to a low in August. This was mixed milk from many cows,

not milk from the individual animal where such variations might be expected.

Many factors are known to affect the normal fat content of the milk and most dairymen are familiar with them. The list includes (a) breed, (b) individuality of the animal, (c) condition of the cow at calving, (d) season of the year, (e) manner and regularity of milking, (f) feeds and feeding (g) weather, (h) excitement, (i) age, etc.

Meanwhile, between production and dumping many things may happen to the milk which affect correct sampling. Among them are: (1) poor cooling, (2) churning, (3) removal of some of the milk for the house, (4) spilling, (5) adhering of cream to the shoulder of the can.

Influence Is Obvious

The influence of these factors on sampling is obvious. For example, when milk is poorly cooled a deep, easily miscible cream layer does not form, but rather a shallow, large globuled easily churned one instead.

If properly cooled milk is put on the truck without being thoroughly stirred, much of the fat will stick to the side of the can and in quick dumping may not drain out completely, thus altering the percentage of fat in the milk sample.

You can get the highest tests for your milk by observing these few simple rules:

1. Milk at regular intervals.
2. Milk fast.
3. Cool milk in water immediately after milking.
4. Stir milk thoroughly just before shipping.
5. Watch for mastitis and use a strip cup.
6. If you skim heavy milk for your coffee—don't expect it on your cheque too.

Western Farm Leader

Agricultural Adventurers

In the year 1357 King Edward the Third granted a licence to certain citizens of York, England, to unite themselves into a fraternity that became known as the Merchant Adventurers of York.

Now there has been formed the "Yorkshire Agricultural Adventurers". Its objects are to recognize agricultural achievements. Membership is open only to those who have shown in the past a spirit of adventure and enterprise in connection with agricultural problems within the county. And it is a condition of membership that this spirit shall be maintained and that members shall be prepared at all times to undertake any reasonably practical experiments for the benefit of the cause.

The Adventurers meet quarterly — they discuss recent developments in the science and practice of farming — they exchange experiences and visit one another's farms.

Ladino Clover Questions Answered

Many farmers have written to the Forage Crops Division, Central Experimental Farm asking several questions about Ladino clover. Following are the answers to several of the questions prepared by F. S. Nowosad of the Division:

What is Ladino Clover? Ladino clover is a giant variety of perennial white clover. Under good growing conditions it will grow 12 to 18 inches tall and the leaflets may become as large as those of common red clover.

How does it spread? It is propagated by seeds and by plants that start from the joints of the creeping stems. Under favourable conditions a single plant may spread to form a clump 2 or 3 feet in diameter in one season.

What kind of soil does Ladino require? This clover will grow well on several soil types. It may kill out on soils which become very dry during mid-summer, and it does not grow well on very acid soils. Ladino will grow well where red clover or alsike grow well and will grow fairly well where the drainage is not good enough for alfalfa.

Does Ladino make a good pasture? Yes. Ladino is highly palatable to all classes of livestock. It starts growth fairly early in the spring, recovers quickly after grazing and makes good growth throughout the season unless the weather is too dry. Ladino is especially desirable as an addition to any hay-pasture mixture. It is highly recommended for poultry pastures.

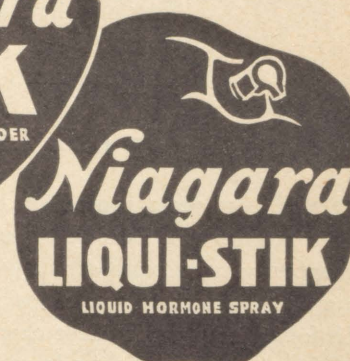
Does Ladino make good hay? No. Due to the high moisture content and the lack of stems to keep the hay from packing as it dries, especially if the stand is pure, makes this legume difficult to cure to make good quality hay.

What is a good seed mixture? When seeding down for one or two years of hay to be followed by pasture $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds of Ladino clover seed per acre should be added to the recommended hay-pasture mixture for that particular soil condition. Part or all of the alsike clover in the mixture may be replaced by Ladino. In permanent pasture mixtures $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound per acre of Ladino may be used with an equal quantity of white Dutch clover. Ladino grows well in simple mixtures with timothy or other similar grasses where 2 to 4 pounds per acre of Ladino is used if other legumes are not included.

Can seed of Ladino clover be produced? Yes, seed yields from 50 to 150 pounds per acre could be expected



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if it could be harvested and saved. However, so far there is no sure way of harvesting and saving seed successfully.

Plenty of This Policy

Delay makes policy by default, says Chas. F. Brannan, U.S., Secretary of Agriculture. Congress can declare its policy for agriculture just as clearly by **failing to express** its policy as it can by a positive declaration. Further delay would clearly say, "It is hereby declared to be the policy of this congress to do nothing about the future of agriculture. We will drift along and see what happens." That is the meaning of delay. It is a policy decision, and as a result of it policy is set by default.

A New Phase in Eastern Farming

Only a third of the \$774,000,000 rise in farm returns during the war was due to price; the other two-thirds sprang from greatly increased production. Tracing the rise and fall of farm income since 1926, Dr. Lattimer shows that much of this increase was brought about by Eastern farmers feeding grain shipped from the West.

by J. E. Lattimer

THE war years compelled a great reorganization of farming in Canada. The number of farms and cropped areas remained fairly uniform but there were marked changes in the crops grown and in their use. Unfortunately, while these changes reveal the versatility of farming, they also made it difficult to compare farm returns with those of previous years.

It is hard to equate bushels of grain and pounds of milk and meat to measure output per man. The method here followed is to take cash income and compare the proportions due to price and volume changes.

Table I
Cash Income and Price

Annual Average	Canada Million \$	Index number Prices of Farm Products (1935-39 base)	Total Change Million \$	Change due to Price Million \$	Change due to Output Million \$
1926-1930	903	135.9	—	—	—
1931-1935	445	77.3	—458	—389	—69
1936-1940	676	101.4	+231	+139	+92
1941-1946	1,450	143.3	+774	+279	+495
1941-1946 compared with 1926-1930	—	+7.4	+547	+68	+479

During the first half of the decade of the thirties the annual cash income (\$445 million) was less than half of the annual average (\$903 million) of the preceding five years. The drop in price was from 135.9 to 77.3 which was 57 per cent of the level prevailing in the preceding period. Of the total drop in cash income, \$69 million was due to decline in volume, and \$389 million was due to lower prices.

The next half decade, that from 1936-1940, recorded an increase of \$231 million. Price increases accounted for \$139 million of this gain and the remaining \$92 million was due to increased output. The period from 1941 to 1946 revealed an increase of \$774 million. Of this total gain, \$279 million was due to price increase and \$495 million to increased output.

Comparison of the great increase in cash income of the period 1941 to 1946 with that of the pre-war years has often been made by mentioning price only. Not only was this a crude analysis but it presented a distorted picture. Prices of farm products did rise during that period, yet the increase in annual cash return was only

36 per cent of the total while the remaining 64 percent was from increased volume.

This point may be clarified by comparison of the period 1926 to 1930, the first period in the table with the 1941-46 period. The increase of the last period over the first, in annual cash income, was \$547 million. The index of prices was 135.9 in the first period and 143.3 in the latest, — a difference of 7.4 points, accounting for \$68 million. The remaining \$495 million was due to increase in output.

Some interesting reactions to price were revealed during this period of wide price fluctuations. The low prices of the first half of the decade of the thirties reduced output to some extent. Higher prices during the following period encouraged higher production and increased output.

Sectional Variation

The great variation in Canadian agriculture makes a sectional comparison interesting. Some sections had a better run of seasons and yields during some of the periods covered. Yields per acre of grain exceeded the long time average during the last period under discussion. But variations in grain yields do not explain expansion of production sections of the country where grain growing is not important. The provincial breakdown of cash income will show how this increase was brought about.

The drop in prices in the first decade of the thirties was far from uniform. It was greater in potatoes and grain than in live stock and animal products. This was pointed



Eastern farmers have increased livestock production by feeding more grain from the West.

Table II
Cash Income by Provinces
(Millions of Dollars)

Annual Average	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
1926-1930	8	15	14	97	252	76	250	163	29
1931-1935	4	13	8	57	143	34	86	81	20
1936-1940	6	16	12	94	214	63	122	120	27
1941-1946	14	25	30	204	393	139	341	217	62
Per Cent Change from									
1926-1930	—50	—13	—43	—41	—43	—55	—66	—50	—31
to									
1931-1935									
from									
1931-1935	+50	+23	+50	+65	+50	+85	+44	+48	+35
to									
1936-1940									
from									
1936-1940	+133	+56	+150	+117	+84	+121	+180	+81	+130
to									
1941-1946									
from									
1926-1930	+75	+73	+114	+110	+56	+85	+36	+33	+114
to									
1941-1946									

out in a special study.⁽¹⁾ That this drop in prices had unequal results on various types of farming is apparent from the table. The decline in cash income varied from 13 percent in Nova Scotia, 31 in British Columbia to 50 in Prince Edward Island and Alberta, 55 in Manitoba and 66 in Saskatchewan. Quebec with 41 percent and Ontario and New Brunswick, both with 43 percent, occupied a somewhat central position. The smaller declines in Nova Scotia and British Columbia were largely due to the fact that these provinces produced only a fraction of their food supplies. On the other hand Prince Edward Island and the three prairie provinces were dependent on distant markets for their surplus farm products.

The greatest percentage fall, which took place in Saskatchewan and Alberta, was followed by the greatest rise in the following period. Yet 1940 found only one province, Nova Scotia, restored to the cash income of the first period though Quebec, New Brunswick and British Columbia were not far behind their 1926 to 1930 record in cash income.

The last period is the most significant for our purpose. Comparison of this period with the one just before it shows a very irregular gain, with Saskatchewan showing the greatest gain. This was largely due to better grain yields. Nova Scotia was at the other extreme with the smallest increase. The loss of the overseas apple market was largely the explanation. Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta were the only provinces that failed to double their cash incomes during the war years as contrasted with the preceding period. The increase in price was im-

portant when contrasting the annual average cash income of 1941 to 1946 with that of 1936 to 1940.

The contrast of the years 1941 to 1946 with that of 1926 to 1930 presents quite a different result. This contrast is the most fruitful for measuring output and efficiency. This is because the prices were not far apart in these two periods — the difference being 7.4 points. Any difference too great to be explained by this small variation in price must have been due to increased output. In this comparison the increase for the Dominion was from \$903 million to \$1,450 million, a gain of 61 percent. The increase by provinces was 33 percent in Alberta, 36 in Saskatchewan, 56 in Ontario, 73 in Nova Scotia, 75 in Prince Edward Island, 85 in Manitoba, 110 in Quebec and 114 percent in New Brunswick and British Columbia.

Just how this increase was brought about is the important question. Obviously a series of higher-than-average grain yields in the grain-growing provinces does not explain increased cash income in those provinces where grain is purchased for livestock feed. For Canada the outlay for feed and seed purchased through market channels amounted to \$49 million in 1939. This outlay gradually rose until in 1946 it was \$180 million, or just 4 times as much in round numbers. The Quebec figures were \$13 million in 1939, and in 1946, \$58 million, or more than 4 times as great. The British Columbia figures were \$3.6 million in 1936 and \$14.5 million in 1946.

The provinces depending on purchased grain for feed expanded operations during the war years by increasing their purchases of raw materials procured from a distance. The Quebec position will be examined in greater detail in a later discussion.

(1) Macdonald College Technical Bulletin No. 17, 1938.

Henry Stayed on the Farm

One of the big problems of our time is the tendency of some farmers to treat their sons as children long after they're grown men. A working agreement between father and son can develop initiative in boys who stay on the farm, and give them a chance to lead a normal life.

by John Snedden

AS A BOY, Henry McHugh liked farming; and he decided to stay on the home farm when two of his brothers preferred to go to the city, and the third went to work for a neighbour.

That was 25 years ago. Now his brothers are all married and have families growing up. The two that went to the city have pretty fair jobs, and Alfred, who hired out to Mr. Brown, has bought a farm of his own. It's paid for now.

But Henry has never married. For a long time he had a shine on Betty Gilgud; but Henry never got a cent without asking his father for it; and he was too proud to ask any woman to join him in such a life. Maybe he made a mistake. Anyway, Betty married Jack Murphy, who was in the same boat as Henry. Now they have three youngsters.

Henry goes over to see them sometimes; but not very often, because he doesn't feel at ease. When Betty married Jack, she moved in with him and his parents. The house was big enough at first; but by the time the third child had arrived the grandparents were getting old, and the children disturbed them. It wasn't so pleasant for the youngsters, either. They couldn't turn on the radio to listen to the programs they liked—just for the news and the market reports. And they must play quietly, so as not to disturb Grandma; she's not very well. Henry doesn't think any of them are very happy. Maybe he was right, after all, in not getting married.

But the life ahead looks lonely. It's been bad enough, since Mother died two years ago, and he's had to look after the house and do the cooking, as well as the lion's share of the farm work. Dad hasn't been so well, for the last couple of years. Sometimes he can't go out to work at all, and he gets mixed up a bit in his ideas. But he still decides what must be done on the farm; and he still handles all the cash.

It doesn't look as if Dad can last much longer. For a while Henry thought he'd take over the farm when Dad died. But it's been mortgaged rather heavily to pay doctor and hospital bills; and Dad's will asks that all his assets be divided evenly among the four sons and their sister, Mary, who trained as a nurse and married a doctor. Dad wanted to be quite impartial—and he'd



Henry Gets His Morning's Orders

kept Henry all these years, when the others went out to earn their own living. At least that's the way he looks at it.

So Henry will get a fifth of what's left over after the debts are all paid. That won't give him enough to make much of a down payment on the farm. Maybe it'll have to be sold to settle the estate. Then he'll have to go to work for one of the neighbours as a hired hand. But that shouldn't be so bad, after all. Maybe he won't make very much money; but at least he'll have a little to spend as he pleases.

Henry's case is rather extreme. But there are few rural districts in this country that haven't at least one case something like his or Jack Murphy's. They're not the victims of war, disease or physical hardship. Their plight isn't due to any wrongdoing on their part, nor to malice on anyone else's. They're just victims of circumstances—circumstances that keep them in the role of boys unable to take any responsibility, even after they're middle-aged men. Their fates are inexorably tied to their fathers; and when the old man dies they're cast adrift. Perhaps the family will come to the rescue, to try to give them a new start; but their chances of success are slim — they're too used to having other people make all the decisions.

No father who understood the possible consequences would want to wish such a fate on his son; and no self-respecting son would want to sacrifice his life—and his possible family's—in this way. That's one of the biggest reasons why so many of our most capable boys leave the

farm at their first opportunity. They've seen what's happened to many boys who stayed at home on the farm—and they want to avoid this fate.

It really shouldn't be necessary for a boy to leave the farm to seek security and a life of his own . . . and it isn't necessary if both father and son apply a little serious thought to the possibilities. They have a perfectly good alternative—a working agreement that will enable the son to take his full share of responsibility for operating the farm, and receive his full share of returns from it. Surveys show that such agreements are relatively rare, and that even where there is some sort of agreement, all too often they're just oral, vague and incomplete, so that they may lead to injustice and trouble. But where businesslike arrangements have been made the results are usually satisfactory.

A study of this problem has been made by J. R. S. Jorgens, an agricultural economist with the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Mr. Jorgens, who is stationed at the University of Alberta, has decided that the best solution is a father and son business arrangement that sets down the whole basis of operations.

Of course, if father and son find it impossible to agree on any point, no business arrangement will make them get along together. For such a project to have any chance of success there must be mutual trust, understanding and respect between the two. But given these, an agreement can do a great deal to make their farming more profitable and their living more contented.

Mr. Jorgens points out that the amount of capital a young man requires to start farming is considerably more today than it was when his father started a generation ago. Because of this, many capable young men are leaving farm homes for other employment, in preference to undertaking the long, up-hill climb to farm ownership. Many who decide to stay with farming are obliged to work for several years as hired men, before they can save up enough money to establish themselves on a small farm, or to rent or buy their father's farm.

Seeing the hardships that so often occur, Mr. Jorgens went to work to develop a plan that would enable a son or other close relative with little or no capital to get a start on the family farm. The result was a Father and Son Business Arrangement under which the son contributes his labour, and shares in the management of the farm. He's also given the opportunity of gradually investing his earnings in the property. And as his property contribution increases, his share of the income goes up with it.

This type of operating agreement is welcomed by many fathers because it avoids breaking up fully-equipped farms developed during a lifetime. It enables him to ease up on the work gradually during his later years, and to retire while retaining title to the land. In addition, the son's complete co-operation in management may lead to a larger farm business, greater labour efficiency and larger farm income.

Naturally this type of operating agreement is popular with the sons as well. It enables them to start farming with little or no capital, and to use their managerial ability at an early age, while profiting from the mature advice of their fathers. They usually have the advantage of starting on a farm of adequate size, fully stocked and equipped. And they have a reasonable guarantee of tenure under option to buy or rent the family farm. Upon settlement of the estate, sons who have remained on the farm are assured of taking it over on the basis of reasonable compensation to other heirs.

Mr. Jorgen's agreement offers such possibilities for improving the lot of thousands of Canadian families that no farmer with growing sons should neglect to get a copy. Although the title is "A Father and Son Business Agreement for Prairie Farmers," its content is completely applicable to farmers in Eastern Canada. And it can be secured free, by writing to the Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Ontario Groups Turn on Heat

County Agricultural Committees, established under legislation passed in 1944, are now operating in 27 of the counties and districts of the province of Ontario, and are undertaking projects for the benefit of agriculture in their own areas.

Although all committees are not equally active, some of the most progressive projects ever attempted in Ontario agriculture have been established by them.

In Northern Ontario the assisted veterinary services became a reality largely through the efforts of the district committees. In Waterloo County the county committee has developed a soils conservation programme, towards which the Department of Agriculture makes grants of \$2,000 a year, a similar amount being voted by the county council. The Essex County committee has been instrumental in co-ordinating all organizations on a soils programme on a fifty-fifty basis with the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

In Peterborough County, and in Simcoe County, the committees have established soil conservation demonstration farms. In Peel, the county committee sponsored and promoted a programme of calfhood vaccination. In Eastern Ontario the county committees are co-operating in the holding of an Eastern Ontario Drainage Field Day in the interests of encouraging more efficient farm drainage.

These are only a few of the subjects being dealt with by county committees. Others included are hydro extension, marketing, purchases of insect sprays, rural telephone extension, rural improvement and beautification, farm water supply, insurance costs, machinery repairs, weed control, artificial insemination, farm drainage, clearing and breaking land, farm labour, fencing conditions on farms and road equipment.

Most Dangerous Enemy

A famous American authority on insect pests recently stated the common housefly is the most dangerous living thing within the United States. This statement also applies to Canada, especially Canadian farms where flies are present in astronomical numbers during summer and early fall.

Due to its breeding places and its habit of crawling over all varieties of filth, the fly is a carrier of many diseases of man, domestic animals and poultry. Most health authorities agree it is an important factor in the spread of typhoid fever, dysentery and many parasitic worms.

Like any other campaign against insects and disease, fly control should be planned to take advantage of the insect's habits and breeding places so attack can be made from every angle. Spray manure piles and other known breeding places with a 50 percent DDT wettable powder at the rate of one pound of powder to eight gallons of water. This will destroy developing maggots and egg-laying adults.

Walls and ceilings of barns and stables should be sprayed every four to six weeks with a solution containing one pound of 50 percent wettable powder in one gallon of water. This amount of spray should cover 1,600 square feet.

Farm animals should be sprayed with a solution of one pound of 50 percent wettable DDT powder in 10 to 20 gallons of water. With this protection they will show appreciable weight gains. Cows will be much easier to handle at milking time.

A fly-free house and kitchen is possible with use of DDT household sprays around doors, window sills, screens and other places where flies gather or are likely to enter the house.

Search for Better Seed

Plant breeders are constantly at work selecting, breeding and producing new varieties of seed. In turn the Plant Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, provides an inspection service to regulate the production of *Certified* and *Registered* stocks—that is, pure and selected stock seed of each variety.

Most varieties have one or more outstanding characteristics, such as high yield, earliness of maturity, immunity or high resistance to some disease or insect. Some are better suited to particular areas or special soil conditions.

Each province has an organization to study the merits of the different varieties recommended for any particular district.

It is always advisable to use the most suitable variety, and information on the subject may be obtained from the nearest experimental farm or local district agricultural office.

People Worth Watching



Roy Grant

Maritime Pole Star

The Maritimes hold one unique advantage over the rest of Canada. They have a man who is a sort of Pole Star to both agriculture and co-operation.

"Why not try Roy Grant?" is a common suggestion when anyone is stumped on a question about the Maritimes; "He's sure to know." He usually does; and in the exceptional case, he can tell where to find out. Of course, there's a good reason for his intimate knowledge of the Atlantic provinces — his great variety of experience.

Roy Grant was born in Pictou county, N.S., in 1896, the son of a dairy farmer, and finished high school and business college shortly before the First Great War. His 3½ years in the Canadian Army took him through France, Belgium and Germany — but not unscathed.

On his return to civvies in 1919, Roy resumed a clerical job interrupted by the war. That didn't satisfy him; and in 1920 he took over his home farm, where he specialized in dairy farming with considerable success. But after six years his war disability caught up on him, and he had to stop active farming.

His heart was still with agriculture, so he took a job with the Dominion Department, starting as R.O.P. inspector for the Maritimes. After two years he was made Dominion Dairy Promoter in Nova Scotia.

In 1930 Roy was offered the job of managing the Dakyne Farm at Falmouth. For six years he supervised the operations of this large fruit and dairy farm, as well as the placement and after-care of British boys placed on Nova Scotia farms. He also served for 14 years as part-

time secretary of the Canadian Guernsey Breeders' Association, until the organization took on its present full-time secretary. A year as agricultural representative for Annapolis County rounded off this training for still greater service to Maritime farmers.

Roy Grant's present phase started in 1937 when he became assistant manager of the Maritime Co-operative Services Ltd., with headquarters at Moncton — a concern that has expanded until last year it handled over \$6,000,000 worth of livestock, feeds and miscellaneous farm supplies. At the same time he took on the secretaryship of the newly-formed Maritime Federation of Agriculture; and his knowledge, experience and drive have undoubtedly been one of the big reasons for the healthy growth and expansion of this organization.

When a Farm Radio Forum Committee for N.S. and N.B. was set up in 1940 Grant was the obvious choice for secretary. He's still serving farmers in that part, as well as in the co-operative and federation jobs.

Where he goes from here we don't know. But at 52, with his unusually broad experience as organizer and administrator, Roy Grant should have still bigger jobs ahead of him.

Storing Vegetables for Winter

Farmers who have vegetables for household use in the winter, and have suitable storage space in the cellar, should check on their storage facilities to see that everything is in order. There is no secret to the proper winter storage of vegetables, says C. E. Ste. Marie, Dominion Experimental Station, L'Assomption, Que., all that is required is plain common sense and the observance of a few simple rules.

Storage space must be adequate, with proper ventilation, and fairly high humidity. If these conditions are lacking, or are faulty, they should be corrected before storing is begun.

Whether the vegetables to be stored are bought or are home grown, only products of good quality are worth storing — those that are sufficiently matured, free from insect or other injuries and diseases.

As a general rule vegetables will keep better and for a longer period if stored in slatted crates or slatted bins to provide ventilation. Losses will be reduced considerably if moisture can be kept at a rather high level, particularly for potatoes, beets and carrots.

The walls and ceiling of the root cellar should be well insulated to prevent fluctuating temperatures and loss of moisture. If these requirements are not met much of the produce will be lost.

Vegetables which are to be stored over winter should not be brought directly from the fields into the storage. The sorting and grading and also the cooling, should be done before storage so that the temperature in the root cellar will not be changed seriously.

New Ally in War on Pests

The farmer has a new ally in his war against pests. The cry to battle is being re-echoed by branches of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Canada from coast to coast. From Nova Scotia to British Columbia rural and urban communities are being urged to rid themselves of flies, mosquitoes, rats, weeds and a horde of other pests which have plagued mankind for centuries.

Such a campaign should not be taken lightly by Canadians. Pests take an annual toll amounting to millions of dollars of our food stocks. They are an insidious menace to our national health. On the surface, to most of us, they are just a plain nuisance which makes life extremely miserable both outside and inside the home.

Fortunately, we are well equipped to fight a pest war today. Science has forged weapons which our grandfathers never thought of: DDT for flies, mosquitoes and other insects; 2,4-D for weeds; Antu for rats. Many other chemicals are available and more being developed in our laboratory-arsenals. A variety of machines stand ready to apply these deadly concoctions. We have hand sprayers and dusters, power-drawn boom sprayers, turbine sprayers and aerosol bombs in great quantities. Use of the airplane, and helicopter for laying down lethal patterns of bug and weed killers is now out of the experimental stage.

The dawn of a pest-free world is here. Let every citizen take up "arms" in this cause. Those floundering about in a sea of technical names and formulae should seek the advice of government and commercial experts who are only too willing to guide and advise. The fight can be won—if everyone contributes some modest effort.

Speeding Up the Milking

The two-level milking parlour system in Britain for the farmer with a dairy herd of 40 or more, is developing into a practical proposition for the smaller farmer who has to milk half as many cows with the least possible labor. A new idea has been worked out which makes the cost per gallon for one man milking 20 to 25 cows comparable with those for two milkers dealing with 50.

Tandem style was the original method for larger herds, but four cows at a time is the plan for applying the system to smaller farms. From the collecting yard, four cows enter the milking parlour together, each to occupy tubular stalls, tails to the operator and facing closed headgates.

From left to right, numbers one and three are washed and the teat cups adjusted. Then, numbers two and four are cleaned and wait for the teat cups from numbers one and three. When this is done, one and three are released through the headgates and two more cows arrive to take their places ready for washing and milking when numbers two and four have been milked.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

The Quebec Soils Laboratory

Ever since the turn of the century there has been an increasing interest on the part of scientific agriculturists in the fertility of our soils. The Provincial Département of Agriculture Soils Laboratory is described below.

About 1882, a group of citizens of St. Hyacinthe organized a Dairy Farmers' Society, and in 1888, at their request, the Provincial Government established an experimental station, which was placed under the direction of the St. Hyacinthe Seminary. The following year, in 1889, a laboratory for agricultural chemistry was set up in connection with the experimental station, and from then until the present day its activities have been carried on continuously under a series of directors. Abbe Choquette was in charge from 1889 to 1890. From 1890 until 1903 it was under the direction of Dr. L. O. Benoit and Dr. Beaudry; from 1903 until 1915, A. L. Tourchot. Dr. A. T. Charron was in charge from 1915 to 1925, when he was succeeded by Epiphane Theriault, who continued in the post until 1947, when the present director, Lucien Choiniere, took over.

During the time of Abbe Choquette the laboratory undertook a multitude of tasks. In the yearly report, mention can be found of analyses and bacteriological examinations of butter and cheese, analyses of chemical fertilizers, of various minerals etc. Studies were made on ensilage, butter flavour, the effects of pasteurization of milk and cream on the quality of butter and cheese. He analysed honey, beeswax, various drugs, made studies of diseased specimens, tested the water of the Yamaska river, etc. But soil analysis was not an activity in which he was particularly interested.

During the next three years, the laboratory did hardly anything, and according to what can be found from the old reports, only 10 samples of butter and 3 of cheese were examined in all that time.

Under Mr. Tourchot, however, the laboratory came to life again, but in all the reports of analyses made, on such items as molasses, seed grain, minerals, water, soft drinks, etc., there are few references to any soil studies, although a little work was done on the possible use of the muck soil of St. Dominique. In brief, from 1903 until 1915 the laboratory was concerned mostly with milk and milk products.

Mr. Tourchot died suddenly in 1915, and the labora-

tory came under the direction of a very able scientist in the person of Dr. A. T. Charron, who had as his assistant Leon Tourchot, the son of the former director. Immediately, he set out to put the laboratory on a sound scientific basis, and organized the system of records which is still in use today. He assigned a number to each sample that was received for examination, and opened a register. It is interesting to note that sample No. 1 was cream sent in by Dorea St. Jean of St. Barnabe. There is a card for each sample, on which is entered all details of the analysis. By the first of April, 1948, 22,054 separate items had been entered in the register and that means that, in view of the fact that several operations must be made on each sample, over half a million chemical analyses have been made in the laboratory in the past 33 years.

During this period research was carried out along such lines as the pasteurization of dairy by-products, on the use of homogenized milk for the manufacture of Cheddar cheese, etc., but at the same time more and more samples of chemical fertilizer and of calcium amendments were being received for analysis, as well as samples of soil sent in by farmers.

This was the period when chemical fertilizers were coming into more general use and in the 10 years from 1915 to 1925 the laboratory received over 300 samples of chemical fertilizer to be analyzed for their content of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. This was when the famous "Provincial Fertilizer" was being sold for \$15. a ton, which proved to be nothing more or less than ground limestone. Eventually it disappeared from the market, only to be replaced by the same material sold under the name of "National Fertilizer" at \$20 a ton. Farmers who were taken in by these high pressure salesmen paid a lot for limestone. However, since the Ottawa laboratory was established in 1924 to check on the content of chemical fertilizers, this part of the work of the provincial laboratory has greatly diminished.

Aroused by the results of his analyses, which showed that half the soils in Quebec were acid, Dr. Charron started a campaign to discover sources of limestone that would be cheap and easy of access. From all corners of the province he had samples of limestone and marl sent in to the laboratory, and during the ten years he was in charge the laboratory analysed over 275 samples.

Mr. J. E. Theriault took over the direction of the laboratory in 1925, when the liming campaign was in

full swing. Samples came into the laboratory from all directions, and up to the present, more than 2000 samples have been analysed. In 1930, the staff of the laboratory made a trip, in a "railway car school" all through the Eastern Townships, making rapid soil tests on thousands of soil samples brought to the school by farmers. A similar trip was made through the Lower St. Lawrence region the following autumn.

The increased interest in soil analysis began to be really apparent from 1932 on, and the numbers of soil samples received for analysis began to increase steadily. At that time the director of the laboratory was responsible directly to the Minister of Agriculture, but in 1933 the laboratory, (which was now often referred to as the "soils laboratory"), was put under the direction of the Rural Economics Service. The laboratory was moved to Quebec City, considerable modern equipment was installed, and gradually it became known as the Soils Laboratory.

During 1936-37, the laboratory was transferred to the Field Crops Service, and in September 1937 it was again moved, this time to Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere where it now is. Since the 1st of July, 1945, the Soils Laboratory has been part of the Soils Division of the Field Crops Service.

The Laboratory is equipped to make the most complete analyses on soil samples, but in the case of soil samples sent in by farmers, only such tests as will give the required information are used. That is to say, complete and detailed analyses, taking a lot of time to carry through, are seldom used; instead, rapid tests which give a measure of soil acidity, and sometimes tests to determine organic matter, are usually sufficient and give as much information as to the state of fertility of the soil as would the more complicated tests. Total chemical analysis is helpful as good background material where good samples have been used, but total chemical analysis of composite samples or of surface soils are usually not worth the time and expense.

On the other hand, rapid chemical tests are useful if one has a test that will work satisfactorily on the particular soils involved. These tests can only be useful where one has a lot of additional data, including especially the soil type, the character of the previous vegetation, the previous use, and a knowledge of the physiological requirements of the plants to be grown. The results of the tests must be interpreted by competent agronomists who are familiar with soil classification and soil chemistry. In the hands of unskilled people they may give very misleading results. There are no rapid tests that will work on all soils.

The staff of the Soils Laboratory realize that there is still a lot of work to be done, and are constantly working to improve their techniques of soil testing in the light of new information as it becomes available.

There is no lack of problems for the Soils Laboratory to work on: the lack is in the time to devote to them all, and funds to carry them out. But with a little more equipment for the more intricate bacteriological, mineralogical and chemical analyses, it will be one of the best organized of its kind in Canada.

To date, more attention has been given to chemical analysis of soil than to physical analysis. But physical analysis will give information for soil classification, and will have great value as guides to the best use of farmland and to cropping practices.

Soil surveys, which map the soil types of the province, are another activity which will give information of great value to our agricultural planners, and this will be dealt with in another article in a later issue.

La Corporation des Agronomes de la Province de Quebec, at their annual meeting held in Granby last month, passed a number of resolutions which are of particular interest to the Department of Agriculture, inasmuch as they request the Department to do certain things.

The theme of the meeting was "The Soils of the Province of Quebec," and most of the discussions, apart from the business sessions, were on this subject. The members recognized that the Provincial Laboratory at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere is capable of rendering great service to Quebec farmers, and suggested to the Department of Agriculture that the Soils Division be given the staff and the funds to enable it to carry out comparisons of soil analyses with fertilizer experiments carried out on the same soils. The Department was also asked to train a sufficient number of agronomes as soil specialists, so that faster progress could be made in our soil survey programme, and to intensify research in soil physics and chemistry.

It was also suggested that closer co-operation be arranged between the Provincial Soils Division and the land classification section of the Department of Colonization and of Lands and Forests. The agronomes thought, too, that it would be wise for the Department to have some men trained in ecology attached to the soil survey parties.

Another suggestion was that the Experimental Farms and the Provincial Agricultural Research Committee should undertake a series of experiments to compare the effects of different kinds of plowing, and of different methods of working organic matter back into the soil.

While on this subject, the Corporation suggested that the Provincial Agricultural Research Committee be enlarged to include in its membership a representative from each of the three agricultural colleges, one from the Corporation des Agronomes and one from the U.C.C. It was also requested that means be taken to improve the existing agricultural schools, and that new schools be established where they would fill a need.

Lime Purchases Aided

The Department of Agriculture will pay grants to farmers buying lime to be used in reducing soil acidity on their farms. These grants are being made in collaboration with the Federal Department of Agriculture. Conditions under which the grant will be paid are as follows:

General

Materials used must conform to the following conditions: (a) ground limestone must contain at least 85% calcium carbonate (CaCO_3), and must be ground so that it will all pass a 10-mesh screen and 30% will pass a 50-mesh screen. (b) Sale price, not including bagging and shipping, must not be more than \$2.50 per ton for ground limestone.

Freight Shipments

Shipment must be in carload lots of 30 tons or more, each shipment to be accompanied by a delivery permit, in accordance with the special rate allowed farmers by the railways for transportation of soil amendments of this kind.

These delivery permits are issued by the Department of Agriculture and given in duplicate to the purchaser by his agronome. One copy must be sent with your order to your supplier, and the other copy you keep for your records.

The Department of Agriculture will pay:

1. An amount equal to the cost of the freight on the shipment, up to a maximum of \$1.30 per ton.
2. Half the freight cost over and above this amount, if the freight cost is more than \$1.30 per ton.
3. To simplify bookkeeping, the company selling the material will pay the total freight charge, on the special tariff, and will make a claim for the grant.
4. Claims are to be addressed to the Chief of the Field Crops Service, Department of Agriculture, Quebec, and must be accompanied by the following documents:

- (a) A bill showing the amount of the rebate claimed and showing separately the number of tons of limestone in the shipment, the price per ton, not including bagging and shipping, the freight cost, the car number and the number of the delivery permit.
- (b) A copy of the bill sent to the buyer showing the number of tons in the shipment and the price; the difference in freight cost which is to be paid by the buyer, the car number and the permit number.
- (c) The freight bill of lading, which should indicate, in addition to the usual information, the weight of the material as verified by the railway company. This verification is not required in the case of agreement between the shipper and the Canadian Freight Association having to do with uniform weight of sacks.

Truck Shipments

Where the material is shipped by truck, the Department of Agriculture will pay a base amount of 25¢ per ton, and in addition the sum of 5¢ per ton per mile from the quarry to the farm, up to 30 miles, or a total grant of not more than \$1.75 per ton.

In this case, claims for the rebate must be made, in duplicate, on official forms which may be obtained from the agronome. These forms are to be approved and signed by the district agronome, then sent to the Chief of the Field Crops Service, Department of Agriculture, Quebec.

With the forms must be sent the original bill from the seller, on forms supplied by the Department of Agriculture. This bill must show the kind of material bought, the number of tons delivered, the price per ton, the name and address of the farmer who bought it, and it must be signed by the buyer.

Combined rail and truck deliveries

A different grant will be paid to farmers in districts a long way from the railroad, where the material is shipped by rail from the quarry to the nearest station, then trucked to the farm. In this case the grant will be a base amount of 25¢ per ton, plus 5¢ per ton per mile from the 6th mile up to 30 miles, or a total grant of \$1.75 per ton. On the claims form should appear, in the column headed "bought from", the delivery permit number which was used by the railway and the trucker.

As this is a joint policy of the Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture, these regulations will be in effect from the 1st of July, 1948, until the 31st of March, 1949.

Agricultural Merit Judges Named

The judges for this year's Agricultural Merit Competition will be J. A. Rheault, a farmer of Deschaillons, who was the gold medal winner in 1947, J. A. Foley, farmer of St. Thuribe, W. L. Carr, Huntingdon, Dr. Maurice St. Pierre, professor at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, and Ph. Lambert, agronome, who will act as secretary.

Seventy-two entries for the competition have been received. Of these, 47 are in the contest for the first time, 10 have already won a bronze medal, and 15 will be in competition for the gold medal, having already won the title of Officer of the Order.

Four contestants are from Portneuf county, 2 from Champlain, 3 from Laviolette, 1 from Three Rivers, 6 from St. Maurice, 10 from Maskinonge, 7 from Joliette, 5 from Montcalm, 15 from Papineau, 6 from Gatineau, 3 from Pontiac and 10 from Temiscamingue.

Announcement of the winner will be made with the customary ceremony at the Quebec Fair on the afternoon of the 8th of September.



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IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

FARM DIVISION

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

Ivan and I found that the manure and fertilizer that we put on the pasture surely made the grass grow. Of course it was used where some improvement had already been made. One spot, newly seeded last spring, with manure and fertilizer, was fertilized this spring. Another spot seeded three years ago was manured and fertilized. Part of the latter field was not very good as it was a sandy knoll. However we had sixteen head on four acres in the daytime with some rough pasture which they hardly touched and more rough pasture at night. It got so far ahead of them that it needed mowing. We did get an acre and a half mowed but the rest was left. We had three more on another acre until the middle of June when they were all put together on all of it. The last acre also needed mowing but we undertook too much improvement work elsewhere for one spring. Our plan was to dispose of part of them before July but that did not develop as yet so we may face the prospect of a shortage of pasture a little later. If more of it could have been mowed it would have produced better feed than it now will.

However the other improvement projects (which prevented having time for the mowing) should bear some fruit (or pasturage) soon. The pasture piece which I have mentioned several times as awaiting treatment by a bulldozer or a breaker plow has now received it from the latter. It was the better tool for the job as it buried the rubbish where it can rot and make organic matter instead of pushing it off the field along with the topsoil as a bulldozer might have done. Later on the 'bull' could be useful in levelling some of the worst knolls. Ivan and I spent many days hauling away rocks with four horses and there are more to haul. But it is seeded to oats and should furnish some grazing. The other rocks can wait until fall. We also had an-

other pasture field which was plowed last fall with an ordinary plow. There were lots of rocks there too but it is now in good condition. It was planted to potatoes, turnips and oats which we intended to thresh. However, part of the oats will be turned to pasture if we run short. It should be ready as soon as we can put up electric fence to protect the hoed crop. Another year we should have enough of the improved pasture so part of it could be cut early in June to be ready for grazing about this time of year.

Another delaying action we had to fight was necessary repairs to the silo which had rotted out at the bottom. We thought we had engaged help for that before we tackled the breaker plow job but only part of it arrived so it was a long siege. We used a lot of creosote to make the wood last better this time. It may prevent rot in wood but it sure gave us a rotten time. We tried to paint on the creosote and use the lumber while it was still wet. It splattered all over us and burnt us quite badly. Ivan got the worst of it and is peeling all over his face. We were quite discouraged for a while but tried painting the stuff on and letting it dry before use. That worked all right and we were able to finish the job.

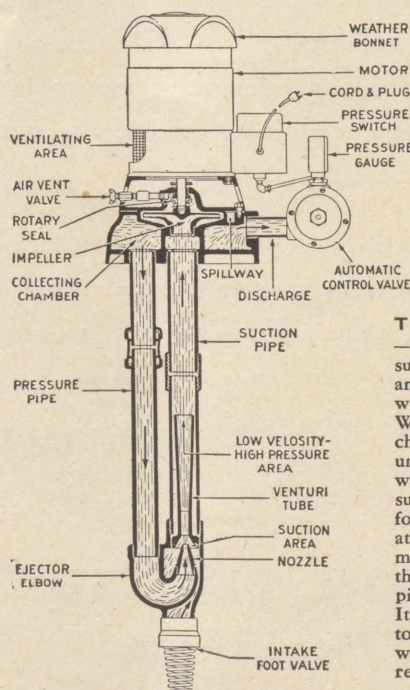
But I still don't see where all the displaced persons are going. We read a warning that they were putting Canadian workers out of work but there is no help to be had here. We had two applications in for such help before Ivan came along. After we made a deal with him we did not cancel them as there were lots of places for men if any had been offered. However we have heard nothing from them. There are men of sixty to seventy alone for haying where they would not have tackled it alone when they were thirty. In fact there is one on the adjoining farm on each side of us. We had to take time to do the seeding for one of them and I do not see how the hay will ever be cut. For a while it looked as if there would be little to cut as it was so cold and dry. The last few days have seen warmer weather and frequent showers so the situation has changed a great deal. There is some



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very good clover this year though some winter-killed a good deal.

It was really a tough winter as there are frequent reports of the killing of apple trees, raspberries, etc. Even the three English oaks which we planted as souvenirs of the Coronation failed to survive. This was quite a disappointment as they were making good progress.

One improvement project which we had to neglect was the Farm Day at Macdonald. Of course there were plenty there without us but we lost the benefit of attending the Forum meeting and seeing the demonstrations. We did take time off to go to the Stanstead Jersey picnic at Clematis Farm, North Hatley. Prof. Ness gave us a fine demonstration of herd classification among other interesting items on the programme. Stanstead hopes to have more of them.

In Canada the number of lambs marketed reaches its lowest level in May and from then on the volume rises to a peak in October, says S. B. Williams, Animal Husbandry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. With this rise in marketings there is

a decline in price and so the early marketed lambs often bring a considerably higher price. In addition, lambs can often be marketed before the hot dry season with its poorer pasture growth, and so the need for supplemental summer pasture is avoided. In turn the ewes, due to the longer rest period, enter the winter in much better condition than those that have nursed lambs until the fall.

The essentials for an early lamb marketing program are good, heavy milking ewes, early lambing, creep feeding, abundant pasture and efficient parasite control.

Ewes to produce early fat lambs off pasture must be well fed during the winter. Good quality alfalfa hay together with oats at lambing time make an excellent ration for this purpose. The ewes should lamb in March and lambs can be creep-fed from the time they are two weeks old. They should be started on high quality, heavy ground oats, and barley should be added gradually until the mixture is about fifty per cent of each of these grains.

Permanent pasture with a good per-

centage of clover will provide ample herbage until the hot dry weather, at which time some supplemental pasture such as oats or aftermath should be available. The use of phenothiazine will keep internal parasite infestation at a low level.

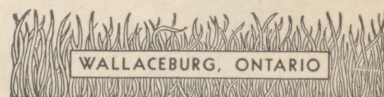
If this procedure is followed, prime fat lambs of a desirable weight should be ready for marketing at approximately four months of age.

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How Soil Surveys Aid Farm Planning

The value of soil surveys to Canadian agriculture is discussed in an article in the *Agricultural Institute Review*, contributed by P. C. Stobbe, who specializes in soil and agricultural engineering in the Division of Field Husbandry, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Sketching the early development of soil surveys in Canada from their initiation by the Ontario Agricultural

College, Guelph, some 34 years ago, Mr. Stobbe points out that soil surveys are now carried on in all provinces through co-operation of provincial departments of agriculture, agricultural colleges and the Experimental Farm Service of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The approximate area surveyed to date by all types of survey is about 214 million acres, of which about 135 million acres are occupied land and only 77 million acres are improved farm land. Most of the unoccupied

land has been covered only by broad reconnaissance surveys to determine roughly its potentialities and to determine where most detailed work is justified. There are still about 35 million acres of occupied land and some 14 million acres of improved farm land which have not been covered by soil surveys of any kind, although some preliminary inspection trips have been made.

Mr. Stobbe points out that soil surveys are not an end in themselves; their greatest contribution is in providing a basis for further investigation. They have aided greatly already in the establishment of soil-climatic zones which are broadly associated with different types of farming, crop zoning and fertility requirements. The location of important agricultural developments, such as irrigation and conservation projects, are based on soil surveys, and similarly, sub-marginal land which should be taken out of cultivation is determined through surveys.

The establishment of areas suitable for production of special crops such as tobacco, apple orchards, sugarbeets, fibre-flax, and market-garden crops, all owe much to the work of the soil surveyor.

Mr. Henri C. Bois, general manager of the Cooperative Federee, has been appointed to the Royal Commission which will make an investigation of prices in Canada. Other members of the Commission are Prof. C. A. Curtiss, economist, Queen's University, and Mrs. T. W. Sutherland of British Columbia.

A Wee Ayrshire heifer named Fay
Was wintered on over-ripe hay;
For her need this was half
So she had not a calf
And her owner found this didn't pay.



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmer's co-operatives

Seeing How Things Are Done

The second leg of the Ontario co-operators' tour of Quebec took them to Granby, in the Eastern Townships. There they visited the attractive plant of the Granby Agricultural Co-operative, a 1,000-member concern capitalized at \$1,250,000, which last year did a business of \$2,000,000. Its aim, according to assistant manager R. P. Sabourin, is to market all its members' products and supply all their needs.

It is divided into three services: selling, buying, and technical. In the selling division it diversifies its production as much as possible, so as to get the best returns for farm products all the time. Its trucks pick up 300,000 pounds of milk a day within a 15 mile radius; this is made into butter and milk powder, using both the spray and the roller process. Tank trucks haul in milk delivered to affiliated co-ops. Eggs are also picked up for grading, packing and selling, and the co-op assembles livestock for shipment.

The purchasing department buys grain and manufactures 17 different kinds of balanced rations. It has a 25 carload capacity in the plant, and an additional warehouse. There is also a store that handles implements, electrical equipment, fertilizers, pesticides and other farm supplies; orders are delivered to farms by the co-op's trucks.

The technical service includes advice to farmers on how to improve their egg and milk production. If quality takes a drop, a specialist calls on the farmer, finds out where the trouble lies, and helps him to correct it. In addition there is a hatching service; and an artificial insemination service has been set up to increase milk production and lower its cost.

Leaving Granby, the Ontario co-operators passed through green countryside and rolling hills on the road to Asbestos. There they visited the new store of the Asbestos Consumer Co-operative — a thoroughly up-to-date shop that handles groceries, produce, meat, shoes and dry goods. The co-op also operates its original store, established in 1939 with total capital of \$786. Now the total assets amount to \$96,000, and last year the stores did over a quarter million dollars worth of business.

At Victoriaville they visited a box factory operated by the Co-op Federee, which has 60 square miles of timber limits. This box factory was built to supply co-ops with butter and cheese boxes when they could not get them from other sources. Eighty percent of its output is used by 200 co-ops. Veneer made from lower grade logs is sold to a private firm for use in wire-bound boxes. Much



Mrs. Markham, Mrs. Jull and Mrs. Stringer look over a display of maple products.

of the equipment was made right at the plant, under the direction of the Scotch-trained millwright.

Next to the box factory was a new poultry abattoir owned by 20 local co-ops, with 12 more expected to join. This plant cost around \$300,000, and is one of the best designed in Canada. When additional equipment has been installed it will sell cut-up poultry, as well as the dressed and drawn variety. The hatching plant has a capacity of 200,000 eggs, and its average hatch this spring was 70 percent. In addition, the co-op grades eggs. All of its products are sold through the agency of the Co-operative Federee Branch at Princeville.

Completing the group of three big co-operative enterprises in Victoriaville was a steel and concrete feed mill owned by 212 farmers. It had storage space for 36 carloads of grain, and its sales amounted to over \$7,000 a week.

At Victoriaville Geo. A. Beauchesne, manager of the Cooperative Federee at Princeville, took over the duties of guide. He led the way to his headquarters at Princeville, where the Ontario people saw one of the finest hog abattoirs in Canada. It can handle 150 hogs an hour, and process them into every conceivable type of pork product; and throughout, the plant is clean and bright.

Some 6,000 shippers consigned 70,000 hogs, 10,000 cattle, 5,000 calves and 5,000 lambs last year to the Princeville abattoir. It did \$3,000,000 worth of business — and this year the take is expected to rise to five million. Its 10 trucks pick up stock at 70 points in a 50 mile radius, on regular routes. And on their outward trip they deliver

feed ordered from the Co-op Federee feed mill in Princeville.

Moving on to Plessisville, the group entered one of the most co-operatively developed communities in Canada. It has a creamery, feed mill, maple syrup refinery, flax mill, store, credit union and 32-dwelling housing project, all co-operatives.

The creamery, with a plant worth \$175,000, last year made 325,000 pounds of butter, and is expected to reach 500,000 this year. The balance of its 75,000 to 100,000 pounds of milk daily goes into milk powder, through the roller process. This creamery owns four trucks, and hires another to pick up milk from 250 to 300 shippers in a 10 mile radius; it has 105 members. And next to the creamery is a modern feed mill owned by a local co-op.

The 20 year old plant of the Maple Sugar Producers of Quebec was next visited. It takes in eight million pounds of syrup a year, which it turns into a great variety of maple products. The display of these diverse products prompted Leonard Harman to remark: "This is the most attractive merchandising being done in Canada."

The next trip was to the Plessisville Credit Union, which was housed in the former kitchen of an old, but well maintained house. Everyone was astounded to learn that this co-operative bank, operated by three women, had assets of almost \$1,250,000 and last year did \$4,196,362 worth of business. This was of particular interest to several of the Ontario visitors, who were themselves members of credit unions — including the bus driver, Murray Pettinger of Toronto.

On the 50 mile drive in to Quebec City the Ontarians were intrigued by the long, narrow fields, separated by rail fences, the well kept buildings and the many good herds of dairy cattle. Crossing the mile-long Quebec Bridge, they again changed guides. For the rest of their trip they were escorted by Maurice Couture of the Quebec branch of the Co-op Federee, whose forebearers first settled in Levis in 1647.



R. P. Sabourin (right on tank truck) describes the operations of the Granby Co-op. Behind him is Leo Caron of the Co-op Federee.

After an evening spent in exploring the precipitate, winding streets scarcely wider than alleys, in admiring the fine old buildings and visiting the historic sites in America's oldest city, the visitors took the ferry across the St. Lawrence to Levis, to visit the head office of Quebec's 1,040 credit unions. They were greeted by the manager, Senator Vaillancourt, and given the details of the business by the assistant manager, Mr. Tremblay.

Mr. Tremblay explained that the functions of the head office were to inspect and supervise the local and regional units, and to authorize bond purchases. In the last five years, he said, the assets of the credit unions had gained \$176,000,000, to reach \$200,000,000. There is also an insurance division which gives fire coverage and bonds employees.

The next highlight was a trip to the School of Social Science in Laval University. There Professor J. M. Martin, head of the department of economics, described the General Council of Co-operation. This council includes representatives of the Laval School of Social Science, the Credit Unions, the Co-op Federee, the Catholic Workers' Union, the Consumer Co-operatives, the Co-operation Section of the Department of Agriculture, and the agricultural high schools and colleges of the province.

Thus the council is a sort of brain trust which is trying to develop a co-operative doctrine suited to Quebec, to co-ordinate the activities of the different groups and to work generally in the interests of co-operation.

Leaving Laval, the group went out to the Quebec abattoir of the Co-op Federee, where they were given a banquet in the large, bright employees' restaurant. They were welcomed by the manager, Emile Masse, who said that from its start at organizing livestock producers in the Quebec region back in 1936, the co-op's business had grown to 100,000 hogs a year, from an area 400 miles across. About 95 percent of the hogs were assembled for shipment by local co-ops.

Pierre Labrecque, Chief of Livestock Services for Quebec, welcomed the Ontarians to his province, and wished them a pleasant trip. Then they left to inspect the co-op's new poultry killing plant, which was built only after a careful survey of the best-planned abattoirs in America.

On a pleasure trip to the Isle of Orleans the group learned that the island, famed as a stronghold of old customs, is not real'y so far behind. They were impressed by the large, well tilled acreage of strawberries, and were informed that next season the crop would be marketed by the Co-op Federee. From the popular postcards they expected to see teams of oxen at work in every field, but on the 40 mile trip around the island they saw only two head of oxen peacefully grazing with a dairy herd—and on the next farm a bright new tractor was cultivating a heavy crop of potatoes. They saw some venerable old

buildings, resting in complete harmony with their surroundings; but most of the islands buildings gleamed with fresh, bright paint — often red on the roofs and ends, and white front and back.

From the island they could see the famous church at Ste. Anne de Beaupre, and the waters of Montmorency Falls tumbling 274 feet in one drop—100 feet more than Niagara, but not so wide. A visit to the Plains of Abraham rounded up their tour of the Quebec City region. As the group stood looking out over Wolfe's Cove, where the C.P. ocean-going liners tie up, their general feeling was summed up by E. T. G. Young of the Co-operative Services of Toronto when he said: "Why, Quebec has never been conquered. Far from it . . . it conquers visitors with its charm."

Turning back toward Montreal, there was a short stop at Deschambault Farm to see the herd of Canadian cattle and the stud of Canadian horses. Then the bus went on to Berthierville, for a visit to the Provincial Forest Nursery which ships 3,000,000 young trees yearly for reforestation and the beautification of public grounds.

Another side trip took them to the St. Thomas Credit Union, which serves a special purpose in a tobacco-growing region, by lending growers up to \$6,000 to carry them until they get the returns from their crop. Since this credit union was founded in 1939 it has handled \$1,840,000.

At Joliette the point of interest was a huge cigarette tobacco co-operative owned by 232 growers. In a plant worth \$600,000 it handles 7,000,000 pounds of tobacco a year, and last year returned \$625,000 to growers. It cleans, grades and packs the tobacco, and then sells it to cigarette manufacturers. The foreman is a North Carolinian, who has also worked in tobacco in Southern Ontario.

The last leg of the Quebec tour took the party to MacDonald College for Farm Day and the annual meeting of the Farm Forums of Quebec. They were cordially welcomed to the forum meeting by President Gordon Shufelt. In replying to this welcome, C. W. McInnis said that the Ontario co-operators had been surprised at how much Quebec co-operatives had accomplished, and would be inspired to go home and apply what they had learned. That seemed a fit ending for a pleasant and informative trip.

The Ontario group took home impressions of a thriving co-operative organization; plants housed in buildings well designed for their special purposes, where employees could work comfortably and efficiently; key men who had mastered their crafts in places where they had long flourished; and executives wide awake, not only to every detail of their business, but also to world conditions and human needs.

In addition, they had met capable men employed by the Quebec government to foster co-operatives, and

help set them up on a sound basis; and they had heard of large provincial grants and provincially-backed loans for buildings and equipment.

They could see that the organization was not yet complete. Some of the small plants were independent of all the others, increasing the total cost and lowering the efficiency of advertising and distribution. But there were signs that the gaps were narrowing, and that the co-ops were growing into a well knit structure that could serve every farmer in Quebec under the slogan "Each for all, and all for each."

Market Comments

Cattle prices regained in the first week of July most of the declines recorded during the latter part of June. In some cases new high levels were established. Hog prices registered a marked increase though some levelling off is now indicated.

Crop prospects are good in Eastern Canada and poor in the western grain growing area, particularly Saskatchewan and Alberta where more moisture is needed.

Fortunately crop prospects are again good in the United States where the first estimate of the corn crop is considerably over three (3) billion bushels which if it materializes would be the second largest crop on record.

The wheat crop in the United States is now estimated at 1,241,751,000 bushels almost exactly 300,000,000 above the ten year average of 1937 to 1946. The United States promises to be the greatest source of surplus food (and surplus money) for at least another year.

Trend of Prices

	July 1947	June 1948	July 1948
LIVESTOCK:	\$	\$	\$
Steers, good, per cwt.	14.75	18.40	19.45
Cows, good, per cwt.	11.70	15.70	14.10
Cows, common, per cwt.	9.20		9.70
Canners and Cutters, per cwt.	7.48	8.20	7.10
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	15.62	20.70	23.30
Veal, common, per cwt.		17.40	16.80
Lambs, good, per cwt.	17.17	13.60	24.60
Lambs, common, per cwt.		8.50	21.15
Bacon hogs, B 1. dressed, per cwt.	21.88	28.85	32.35
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.51	0.65	0.66
Cheese, per lb.	0.26	0.33	0.33
Eggs, grade A large, per dozen	0.39½	0.45	
Chickens, live, 5 lbs. plus, per lb.	0.28½	0.32	
Chickens, dressed, Milk fed A, per lb.	0.38½	0.44	
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1, per 75 lb. bag	2.00—2.25	3.85—4.25	3.00
Apples			
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	30.25	55.75	56.75—57.75
Barley Meal, per ton		63.25—65.40	61.25—64.60
Oat chop, per ton		67.50—72.75	69.50—72.40
Oil Meal, per ton	45.25	70.00	70.00



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Convention, 1948

Journal of Agriculture: Feb. 1914. 'Delegates from 7 branches of Women's Clubs, or Institutes, representing 4 counties, met at Macdonald College for their first convention, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1914.' June 22-24, 1948, Delegates from 104 branches of the Quebec Women's Institutes, representing 20 counties, met at Macdonald College for their 34th annual convention.

We have travelled a long way since that time, but there is still one thing in common — the opportunity to meet in the beautiful and friendly surroundings of Macdonald College, which has always contributed in great measure to the success of that annual event. (I wish there was room to print that old report in its entirety, it makes such an interesting comparison. Perhaps we can some time).

"It was really a woman's interest in Home Economics that started the Women's Institute" said Dr. Margaret McCready, Dean of the School of Household Science, in the address of welcome given at the opening session of this convention. She spoke of the many contacts between her department and the Institute and called attention to the fact that the first Institute branch in Quebec was organized by a member of the staff of that department. Mrs. Abercrombie, in her reply, expressed the thanks of the delegates and the appreciation always felt for this privilege of meeting at the College. Greetings were also extended by Mrs. Heslop of the Macdonald Women's Union, by Floyd Griesbach, secretary of the Provincial Farm Forum, and in a telegram received from Mr. Emile Gauthier of the Department of Agriculture, Quebec.

The largest registration ever recorded, 137 in residence with a peak attendance on Wednesday of 194, reflected the growth of the organization this past year. That the enthusiasm for the work has kept pace with the expansion, was evidenced by the reports of the convenors and the atmosphere of the whole convention.

Addresses:

As usual, the convention was favoured by hearing authoritative speakers on topics relating to Institute activities. Judge Allen Fraser, of the Ottawa Family Court, addressed the delegates on "Juvenile Delinquency". Objecting to the term "delinquents", Judge Fraser said that no child is born a criminal; it is the result of environment and "less-privileged" is a better term. Providing suitable recreation in wholesome surroundings



Institute members from Ontario who visited the convention pose with Miss Pritchard. From left to right they are Mrs. L. H. Lett, Mrs. J. K. Kelly, Miss Ina Hodgins.

was one urgent need, the speaker declared, and he felt that was one of the many ways in which the Institute could combat the problem. "You and I have to step in", concluded Judge Fraser, "they are the citizens of tomorrow. Whether they make good depends on you and me."

"Teachers Wanted" was the subject of another pertinent address by Dr. J. D. Jefferis, Professor of Education, Bishop's University, Lennoxville. Speaking of the need for good teachers, Dr. Jefferies declared an untrained teacher could ruin all the children that came into his hands. Asking the question "Why are recruits not coming forward?" he stated one reason was, of course, financial but that was not the whole story; the attitude of the community was often that of hostility or pity. The teacher's private life was everybody's business. "It is groups like the Institute", said the speaker, "that can do a great deal to improve this attitude. Make them feel at home and help them to understand the parents and the community". A talk by Mrs. Franco Consilio on "Personality" was heard with interest. Interspersed with wit and humour, the speaker told of the factors needed to develop this attribute. "Education supplies the machinery for success, personality is the oil for that machinery", said Mrs. Consilio and concluded by saying, "If every woman would make her home a place of contentment and peace there would be no revolution." Mr. J. S. Cram, Farm Editor of the Macdonald College Journal, was the speaker at the closing session of the

convention. In a practical talk, "Conduct of a Meeting", various points were discussed and suggestions given for solving the many problems encountered by the branches, including value of proper procedure, tips on writing minutes, and how to publicize your activities.

Reports:

This is a feature of the convention always heard with keen interest, for here is the record of what has been accomplished. 7 new branches, 4 senior and 3 junior, said Miss Walker's report, making a total of 104 with a membership of 2775, the largest increase reported for many years. 15,000 miles were covered by the two demonstrators, Miss Walker and Miss Guild, while attending county meetings, giving demonstrations and judging at fairs. Courses in weaving were also given at Cavagnal and Rawdon. Mrs. H. H. Mortimer, National and International Relations, urged Institute members to do all they could to make the immigrants coming to our shores feel at home and help to make them good citizens. Many branches are members of the United Nations Society and Save the Children is still receiving active support. The work of some of the counties in sponsoring scholarships for advanced training was highly commended by Mrs. Arthur Coates, convenor of Education. Promotion of community libraries and the part played in welcoming teachers to the communities were other features of her report. Discussion groups were of value. "We must continue any work which will give our youth a well-balanced, sane outlook on life," concluded Mrs. Coates.

"Interest in handicrafts of all kinds is increasing and much more is being done by means of displays and exhibits at local fairs," said Mrs. Volney Hurley in her report on Home Economics. Several branches entered the competition sponsored by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Active participation, and in many cases, the full responsibility for school fairs, was a highlight of the report in Agriculture by Mrs. J. D. Lang. Addresses and illustrated talks by local agronomes were also noted and members were urged to make use of these men as they were there to serve the district. Mrs. Lang also suggested, if copies of the Macdonald Journal were not kept for reference, they might be included in overseas parcels, as English Institutes would be interested in our farm problems.

"Provision for hot lunches in schools was a major project of nearly all branches" said Mrs. H. Ellard reporting on Welfare and Health. Several classes in First Aid and Home Nursing had been organized and Mrs. Ellard asked the branches make a study of the Health Review.

Resolutions:

Reflecting the interests of the Q.W.I., several resolutions were passed at the last day of the convention. An appeal to Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Reconstruc-



East meets west at convention. The delegates from Haldimand, Gaspe, and from Fort Coulonge in Pontiac.

tion, to subsidize the building of houses for rental or sale at price comparable to the average worker's wage; increased bonuses for student nurses in the hope more would be encouraged to take the course and thus eventually give some relief to the acute shortage of trained nurses in rural areas, addressed to the Hon. Jean Paul Sauve, Minister of Youth Training, Quebec; and a recommendation to the Quebec Department of Agriculture that farmer's daughters taking the B.Sc. (H.Ec.) course at Macdonald College receive the same consideration as farmer's son enrolled in Agriculture at this same institution viz. the \$9 per month bonus, were among those listed, in addition to the usual courtesy resolutions to the College and staff, the press and radio, the Department of Agriculture, Quebec, and all others who contributed to the work of the Institute and the success of the convention.

Demonstrations & Films:

Through the kindness of Miss Laura Pepper, Chief, Consumer Section, Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, a demonstration was given on "Sandwiches" by Mrs. MacKinnon. School lunch, man-sized, and party sandwiches were all shown, as were the many variations such as meat loaf and sandwich cake. Delegates were pleased to have an opportunity of sampling the delectable results. An illustrated lecture, "Convenient Kitchens", given by Miss Odessa Dow, Home Demonstration Agent for the New York Home Bureaus, was another practical item of the agenda. Films always make a valuable contribution to any programme and they were used throughout the sessions to emphasize points discussed. One of special merit was the picture, "Let there be Light", portraying the colourful pageant staged at Guelph commemorating the 50th anniversary of the W.I. This was exceptionally well done and made a profound impression on the delegates. "On Which we Build", emphasized the development of education in this province and "The Royal Wedding" was a popular addition to this part of the programme.

Visitors:

Mme P. C. LeBeau attended the first session and presided at the official opening of the Handicraft exhibition held in conjunction with the convention. "The object of handicraft is not solely to use raw material and transform it with skill," she stated. "It is an art in itself based upon tradition." Mme LeBeau felt the increasing interest shown by Institute members in this work was in a great measure responsible for the present growth in numbers. She concluded by extending an invitation to visit the Handicraft Exhibition to be held at Quebec this summer. The articles brought in for this display by the delegate from the Junior W.I. at New Carlisle, excited much admiring comment. Beside shell work and hand-made dolls, were articles of clothing made from material woven by the girls themselves on the loom owned by their branch. The displays prepared by the various convenors attracted the usual attention and that of the departments connected with the College was also a place of interest to the delegates. Mrs. Wentworth Fay, Past President, New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, was present Wednesday afternoon and brought greetings from this "sister" organization across the border. Several Ontario members, including Miss Ina Hodgins, past secretary, Eastern Ontario W.I., also attended the convention and were given a cordial welcome.

Recreation:

A "must" in any programme is the opportunity given to forget business for a brief period. A delightful tea, tendered the Board by Mrs. Brittain, was a refreshing interlude between the closing session and the opening of the convention. The annual tea and social hour at Glenaladale was the usual feature on Wednesday. At this time Mrs. Smallman presented Mme LeBeau with an honorary life membership in the Q.W.I. in recognition of her never-failing interest and support of its objectives. Thursday was marked by an enjoyable luncheon when the Q.W.I. were guests of the Macdonald Women's Union. Nor can one think of the convention without recalling the glorious organ music so generously provided by Dr. Hanson. It is a treat to which all the delegates look forward every year. Community singing is another pleasing addition to several sessions, making a welcome break in the round of business. And one must not forget to mention the Coffee Shop. There is a well-worn path there now.

And so concludes another successful convention. Who can properly evaluate the benefit accruing to the Institute from these annual "get-togethers"? A comment overheard in the corridors shows what it means to at least one woman. "I can't put into words what it has meant to me to have this opportunity to come here. I know I shall go home a better Institute member."

The Month With the W.I.

1095 food parcels to Great Britain! When 99 branches of the Quebec Women's Institutes can roll up such an impressive total don't you think they have a right to be a bit proud of themselves? 117 personal addresses and 9 Institutes are already taken and even so inquiries were made at the convention for further Institutes in England that might be contacted. If others are interested, these names of branches in England may be had by writing Miss Walker. All this appeared in her report given at the convention but it seemed as if it should be told here, where branch activities are recorded, for it is here the merit belongs. Surely the unflagging zeal with which this work is carried on is a high tribute to the neighbourliness so characteristic of Institute members. You will note in Mrs. Lang's report (see convention) that she suggests including a copy of the Macdonald College Journal in the boxes sent to Institutes. Here is another thought from Mrs. Mortimer. Include a copy of the Creed. It is not known in England, she states, and those to whom she has sent it are much interested and are adopting it at their meetings. And what about the new Publicity pamphlet? Tuck it in some time. It tells all about "The What, How and Why, of the Q.W.I." These also may be had at the office.

Almost every county reports a talk by their repre-

sentatives to the Q.W.I. short course. Well and good, that is as it should be, but don't let it stop there. These women have much to tell of value to your work so do make use of them. Invite them to your branch meetings whenever possible. It can't all be told in **one** afternoon.

Argenteuil: Arundel is using the money raised by a "Birthday Box" for local school needs. Articles made from something old were on display. These are to be sold at a lawn social. Brownsburg has been raising money by various card parties. Frontier entertained 16 guests when a debate was carried on, "Short Skirts vs. Long Skirts" (Wonder which side won). Lunch was served at a local calf show and sale. Lachute heard an address on "Canada's Voice" by Mrs. Edith Clark of the staff of CBC International. \$100 was voted the Cancer Fund. Lakefield is planning a food sale to augment



Argenteuil County
representatives at the
Short Course:
Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Baugh,
Mrs. Green.

funds and Mille Isle is also making plans, theirs are for a picnic. Morin Heights celebrated their 21st birthday with a banquet attended by 80 members and friends. Articles were sent to the Canadian Youth Hostel Asso-

ciation. Pioneer, plans again, this time for fair work. Current events were read and a humorous "Confession" quiz was conducted by the Publicity convenor.

Brome: Abercorn discussed items of business arising from their county meeting. Austin is making repairs to their Community Hall. Sutton entertained the county at their last meeting. Both these branches sent a delegate to the convention.

Compton: This county is planning an exhibit of layettes at their fair this year, each branch making one. Bury reports theirs has been started. \$60 was paid on the hospital fund, \$25 to Save the Children and \$50 to the Bury High School to assist the Red Cross with a dental clinic. A large class in First Aid has completed the course. A history of Compton County has been compiled and a suitable cover is being planned. A life membership to their president, canteens operated at dances in the Armoury, discussion on Care of House Plants and Parliamentary Procedure, are other items from the report of this active group. Brookbury realized \$70 from a "Leap Year" dance. Much "sunshine" work is noted here. Canterbury gave \$6 toward the Bury dental clinic. Another successful class in First Aid is reported here. The travelling basket has brought good results, also "Shoe Penny", the report adds. (Do tell us what that is) East Angus held a paper drive and sent a donation to Save the Children. A health talk, with pictures, was given by the Health Unit and \$1 bank accounts started for 2 babies.

Chat-Huntingdon: Aubrey-Riverfield had as guest speaker Miss Jessie Norris, Montreal, who gave a talk on Education. Piano solos were a pleasing item of the programme. Pictures have been given two winners in the Public Speaking Contest, sponsored in that county. Dundee voted \$30 to the Huntingdon County Hospital. Mr. J. G. Rennie, M.L.A. gave a stirring address on "National Unity". Franklin Centre entertained Mrs. Smallman, who gave a commentary on her trip to Holland. A demonstration on making fudge was held (we hope there was enough to go round), and a gift was presented to a departing member. Hemmingford, a very different demonstration here, the proper use of make-up. The rollcall was in keeping, "Home Aids to Beauty". Howick reports clothing sent to the Salvation Army and eggs to Friendly Home, Montreal. A paper was read on the life of the late Ethelwyn Hobbes. Ormstown, their representative to the short course plans to give demonstrations for the benefit of others in the county. That's the spirit!

Gaspe: Sandy Beach discussed plans for the housing contest and heard a talk on First Aid. York donated \$5 to the Fort Haldimand Camp Fund. I should like to have heard their programme. Rollcall, "What my husband thinks of the W.I." and a paper, "Why women should belong to the W.I." Wakeham, this sounds good too,

"What the W.I. means to me" in a four line rhyme. \$111 was added to general funds, proceeds from a dance.

Gatineau: Aylmer East, their sandwich contest served a double purpose as they were used later for the tea. "Nuts and their use as food" was the topic discussed. Eardley held a lively debate, "Resolved the average farmer's wife works harder than her husband". And the reports adds, "no men heard from". Two quilts were sent Save the Children, and Red Cross work is being done. Kazabazua members discussed "Co-operative Medical Services". Made-over articles of clothing were displayed by the convenor of Home Economics and a contest held on doughnuts. Rupert has been making extensive repairs to their hall. Wakefield studied "Types of Soil and Methods of Cultivation". A gift was presented a teacher in appreciation of her assistance with hot lunches in the school. Wright had a practical contest, "Drawing a Plan for the Farm Kitchen". The food value of eggs was discussed and a paper read on egg grading. Clothing was sent to Save the Children and \$70 contributed to county funds.

Missisquoi: Dunham presented a membership pin to a member leaving for Scotland and sent clothing to Europe. An outline of the development of the W.I. was given. Fordyce also remembered a member, who is leaving for Denmark, with a gift. (We hope they both return). Articles from cotton bags are being made for a sale. St. Armand welcomed two new members. Several papers were read, including, "A Novel Kitchen Shower". A quiz on insect pests was arranged by the convenor of Agriculture.

Megantic: Inverness reports the students are taking an interest in Personal Parcels. The expense of the two sent during the summer months was met by them, the money being raised throughout the winter.



Part of the group attending the Papineau County W.I. meeting.

Papineau: Lochaber members are donating money to "adopt" a European child. Plans were discussed for one of the courses offered by the St. John Ambulance Association, and the decision made to arrange for a Tweedsmuir history from this branch. (We are glad to hear that). Handicraft was sent to the display at the provincial convention and \$4 voted the F.W.I.C. fund. Seals have also been purchased.

Pontiac: Beech Grove voted \$6 to the county fund for upkeep of a European child. The popular "White Elephant" sale was held and papers on Agriculture and Health given. Bristol Busy Bees also report \$6 to the county fund. Vitamins and New Salad Recipes were

the topics on the agenda. Clarendon was invited to the home of a former member now living in Ontario and was entertained by the branch at Glen Ogilne. The president gave a talk entitled, "Let the Past be a Guide to the Future" Musical selections by the school children were also enjoyed. Elmside heard hints on removing gum from clothing and testing baby's bath. Shawville purchased a photo-electric colorimeter for their new Community Hospital. Two quilts were sent to Save the Children and \$5 sent in by a friend to be used for the "parcels". Stark's Corners held a "Donation Tea" instead of the usual meeting, the proceeds used to help purchase four invalid chairs for the hospital. Quyon enjoyed the result of their project when a recital was held by the pupils of the music class sponsored by this branch and directed by Rev. C. H. Dawes. A brief case was presented Mr. Dawes in appreciation of his services, also a gift to Mr. Steele in whose home the classes had been held. Wyman was entertained at Norway Bay at a member's cottage. A pleasing programme, consisting of contests, readings and a sing-song, was conducted by the social convenor. The Better Homes contest is being undertaken.

Quebec: Valcartier was pleased to greet a visitor from Wales, who returned with her sister, a member who had visited her old home. These ladies told about the Institute in Wales to which the former belongs, visits to London, etc. Food stuffs had been sent to this Institute. A gift was presented a popular teacher who is leaving after 6 years of service in that community. \$50.60 was cleared at a dance.

Richmond: Cleveland enrolled four new members. A tea and sale of remnants were profitable ventures. Denison's Mills report a dance and a "Wear-Ever" demonstration. The Junior W.I. also held a dance. Melbourne Ridge entertained a guest from Scotland. Spooner Pond catered for an Eastern Star banquet. A food sale was held and a donation given the Red Cross. Windsor Mills sent clothing to Save the Children. Many branches in this county are assisting in a gift to their popular agronomer, Mr. Beaudoin, who is being transferred.



Members who attended the outing of the Cavagnal Branch.

Rouville: Abbotsford, an exhibition of hand work, named and dated, was used for rollcall. Miss Joy Guild gave a talk on "Better Buymanship".

Shefford: Granby Hill had their annual picnic. Sunshine work is much to the fore in their report. South Roxton tells of their Grandmother's Day. A display of old photographs was amusing, as were stories of their courtship days. Each honored guest was presented with a small gift. Warden stressed, "Little Courtesies that Count" as their rollcall. A talk on Health was given by a nurse.

Stanstead: Hatley is working on the Better Farm Home competition. North Hatley held a successful rummage sale. A "Wear-Ever" demonstration was sponsored by this branch. Fitch Bay is doing Red Cross work and Tomifobia sent three large boxes to Save the children, one containing baby supplies. A large quilt was also included. Way's Mills, a delayed report comes in here of \$36 collected for the Canadian Appeal Children.

Vaudreuil: Cavagnal enjoyed a pleasant outing at Pointe Fortune, going on by ferry after lunch to the museum at Carillon. A rummage sale netted \$75. Vaudreuil-Dorion, members of this branch and that at Ste. Anne's have been exchanging visits, a friendly habit which is much enjoyed. This is one of the new branches that is very active in the Personal Parcel project.

Treasurer's Report

When the treasurer, Mrs. G. D. Harvey, rises to give her report, delegates know something original may be expected. Nor were they disappointed. Before the more prosaic accounting of dollars and cents, came this poem.

Dividing my time between house-cleaning, annual reports,
county meetings, and such,

Tucking my plants into window-boxes, and doing countless
things that I must,

I wondered, and thought, of Convention time that was
drawing nearer each day;

Of how we would meet, whom we would meet, and how
pleasant would be our stay!

And how could so much business be all finished up, and
the payment of all bills put through?

When Mrs. Conley resigned, in a flash all was changed,
and much had to be planned anew.

We've carried on nobly in the years just gone, but there's
still heart-break, and dread, and fear;

The old world's in a mess wherever you look, and it takes
courage to face each new year;

Our Motto — "For Home and Country" — has been lived
up to by all, I declare,

But search where you will, at home or abroad, Peace and
Harmony just are not there.

In our Q.W.I. we've been working for Security and Peace
for years and years,

Let us meet the challenge, as an order, and defeat each
wrong as it appears.

It seems to take money to make the wheels go round, no
matter what you may do,

So I've come here to show you that we have the funds to
finance our plans, quite a few.

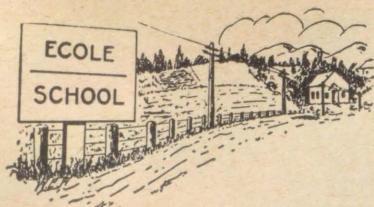
We've contributed well to the "Appeal for Children";
given many of them the incentive to live,

We've paid all expenses to the recent Short Course, and
to worthwhile funds we continue to give.

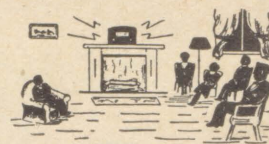
Your Executive, Convenors, and Branches, have proven
their worth, everyone;

Won't you take down the figures, so your members at home
may know what their money has done?

Anne MacD. Harvey.



LIVING AND LEARNING



Crafts Create Articles—and People!

by Elizabeth Loosley

It is a basement room, with long tables; lighted now because it is evening. Around the walls are bright objects — weaving samples, brilliant swirls of finger painting, wood carving, metal plates, leather work. The looms, alive in the day time, are sheeted now with gay striped covers. In the circles of light thrown down on the tables, people are sitting. They work, heads bent, not talking very much. It is hard to crowd all you want to do into three short hours at night once a week.

There is Mr. Brown, a huge man who looks as if he should be chopping trees in a northern woods. But Mr. Brown is no lumberman. He sits, instead, in an office, long hours every day, working at figures. Now, with his big hands, he is carefully cutting a narrow strip of leather for a belt. He has just finished a pair of fleece lined slippers for his wife, although at first he was very sure he could not sew. He had, in fact, been surprised and a little indignant that he was expected to make something right away, instead of being told a lengthy list of facts about leather, its tanning and its uses. But that was away back at the beginning, before he had had a chance to find out how clever his hands are in shaping and cutting the leather itself.

Then there is Mrs. Smith. She is a widow, with two growing boys she helps support by working in a Health Clinic. There she met some veterans from a nearby military hospital who were making leather articles. She got the urge to try her hand and came along to the evening class, although some days she is so tired she can scarcely drag herself out. But somehow it rests her to sit and work, watching the little purse grow under her tools. She thinks she will make a belt next, like Mr. Brown's, for one of her boys.

And there is Mrs. Jones, a smart young matron with the right sort of house in the right sort of district, as she was careful to let everyone know the first night of the class. She was a bit difficult in the beginning—couldn't POSSIBLY make this or that; and the choice of leather was REALLY too dreadful. But now she is so busy over the leather desk set she is designing herself for her scientific husband, with the symbols of his particu'ar research, that she only has time to help Mrs. Smith once in a while, when she gets away behind the rest.

And there are many more: the little elderly English

woman who takes all the handicrafts she can get simply because she is irrepressibly interested in living; the two girls who are studying to be country school teachers; the men working across the hall in the woodroom; the group down in the pottery department, waiting anxiously to see what comes out of the kiln.

This is only one small collection of neighbourhood people, who have found that creating articles, sound in design and craftsmanship, can give them much more satisfaction than the same amount of time spent on bridge or the movies. Here are some books which can start other groups along the same road. **Arts and Crafts; a Practical Handbook**, by Marguerite Ickis. Copp Clark Co. Ltd., 517 Wellington St. W., Toronto. \$4.50.

Try it Yourself; An Introduction to the Arts, by F. C. E. Anderson. Y.W.C.A. Publications Department, 571 Jarvis St., Toronto. 75¢.

How to Make Pottery and Ceramic Sculpture, published by the Museum of Modern Art, New York. Musson Book Co. Ltd., 480 University Avenue, Toronto. \$2.50.

MOVIES

Patterns of American Rural Art. 11 min. sd. col.

National Film Society, Ottawa.

Eskimo Arts and Crafts. 18 min. sd. col.

National Film Board, Ottawa.

Quebeckers on Farm Broadcast

Several Quebeckers have been interviewed by Jack McPherson of the CBC this summer, and some of the recorded interviews have already been heard on his 12:30 farm broadcast. The following, still to come, should interest farm listeners:

Sept. 16 — John Heatley, Jr. Brownsburg, on club work.

Sept. 17 — Charlie Edwards, Franklin Centre, on top-working Duchess apples.

Sept. 22 — Prof. L. G. Heimpel, Macdonald College, on bulldozers.

Oct. 1 — Edgar Standish, Rougemont, on a farmer-owned apple processing plant.

Oct. 7 — Gleason Lake, Sawyerville, on calf club work in Compton.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

More Teachers Coming

It is encouraging to be able to report that applications for admission to the School for Teachers are considerably more numerous than last year. As this is written, about three weeks before the opening of the session, there are 129 students on the list; last year, after all withdrawals and transfers had taken place, there were 97. Though the total has increased, there are about half as many men students seeking admission this year.

But while this increase in enrollment is gratifying, especially from the point of view of those responsible for filling the depleted ranks of school teachers in this province, it poses a problem for the College authorities who must find room for the students to live. Our residence problem is acute, and grows worse every year, especially for women students. While enrollment in the School for Teachers remains substantially the same year by year, there has been a tremendous increase in the number of girls entering Household Science. We have doubled up in the main residence and are using all the dormitory space we possess, but still we cannot accept nearly all the applications that pour in. This year, we have been forced to depart from a long-established rule that all regular students must live in residence, and are accepting quite a number of women students, both in Household Science and the School for Teachers, on the understanding that they will have to room in Ste. Anne de Bellevue, or in one of the homes on the College campus. While we would much prefer all our students to be under our red roofs, we feel that it is better that they have a chance to attend college even if it means a slight inconvenience, rather than to refuse to admit them under any condition.

W. S. McLeod, M. Sc. '43, who for the past five years has been Assistant Professor of Entomology at the University of Manitoba, has resigned to take the post of chief entomologist for Green Cross Insecticides, with headquarters in Montreal. He succeeds in this position H. A. Pass, who has been promoted to Director of Research and head of the Technical Department.

Mr. McLeod has done considerable work on the testing of contact insecticides, and for two years served with the Imperial Parasite Service in the Eastern United States. While in the west he was secretary-treasurer of the Entomological Society of Manitoba and a director of the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association. For the last two years he has been Dean of Men at the University of Manitoba.

Professor W. A. Maw, Chairman of the Poultry Department at Macdonald College, presided at the recent thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Poultry Science Association held at Colorado A & M College. At this meeting Prof. Maw, who was president of the Association for 1947-48, was elected a "Fellow" of the Association. This honour was given for outstanding service to the poultry industry.



The photograph, taken while the meetings were in progress, shows, in the front row, W. N. Insko, 2nd vice-president, from the University of Kentucky, Prof. Maw, H. M. Scott, 1st vice-president, from the University of Illinois, E. M. Funk, secretary-treasurer, University of Missouri. In the back row are Jesse Parker, Oregon State College, W. M. Wilgus, Colorado A & M College, C. W. Upp, University of Louisiana and H. M. Henshaw, University of California. These men comprise the Executive Committee of the Poultry Science Association.

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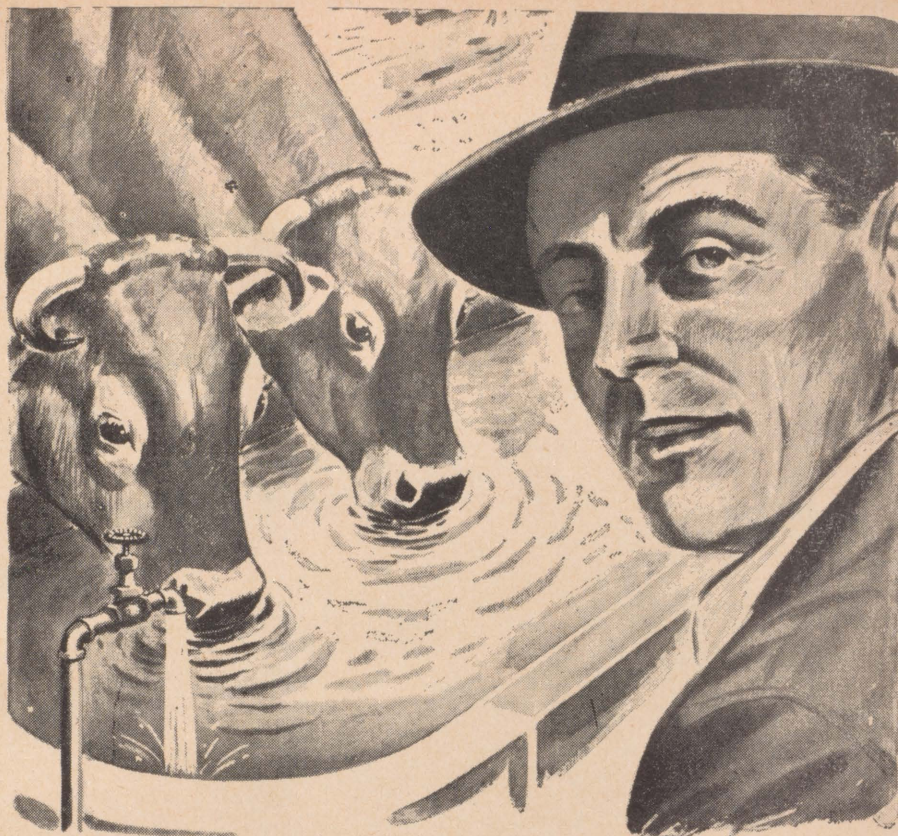
IN THE BATHROOM



IN THE LAUNDRY



IN THE KITCHEN



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